

THE
BLACK BOX



CHINA

SEE IT, HEAR IT

AT GILMANS

Radio Dept.

Gloucester Arcade

No. 36236



Established 1845

THE WEATHER: Moderate east to south-east winds, fresh at times. Fine and hot.

MAIL

SAXONE
Shop for Men
MADE IN SCOTLAND
Whiteaways
HONG KONG & KOWLOON

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

UN & Red China

THAT 75 per cent of the General Assembly on Tuesday voted against the replacement of Nationalist China by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China, and another ten per cent abstained from committing themselves, must be accepted as a decisive expression of sentiment against immediate admission of the Peking regime into the world family of nations.

The reasons motivating this decision are familiar enough. The principal one is that the majority of the Western democracies feel that Communist China, neither by words nor deeds, has qualified for United Nations membership. Additionally, a considerable number of countries who help form the United Nations have not yet individually recognised the Peking government; whereas Communist China's presence in the General Assembly and other organs of UN would be highly embarrassing to them.

THE Peking government has very much itself to blame for the continued boycott of the United Nations. Deliberately it antagonised world opinion by a needless intrusion into the Korean conflict. Its anti-West propaganda for a long time has been vicious; its treatment of many foreigners in China degrading and obnoxious. Instead of trying to win the respect of the world, as would be expected of a new government in charge of a great and important nation, the Chinese Communist leaders embarked on an anti-foreign programme which aroused both disgust and mistrust.

The world has still to satisfy itself that Communist China will not only subscribe to the principles and charter of the United Nations, but will be prepared to apply them in practice. There have been a few hesitant goodwill signs of recent months, and they are welcomed in the hope that the Peking regime is seriously desirous of proving itself to be a responsible and trustworthy government. But there remains a lot of ground to be recovered.

IT is accepted among the Western democracies that the key to wider recognition of the Peking government is the composing of differences between the United States and Communist China. It is equally realised this cannot be quickly accomplished. The respective roles which each country has adopted in the Western Pacific creates a formidable obstacle. Yet a rapprochement of a limited nature clearly is feasible, and in truth essential, if there is to be effected any genuine settlement of the political problems of the Orient.

THE measure of Sino-American compromise would also serve as a pointer to the possibility of Communist China gaining admission to the United Nations next year. Despite Tuesday's heavy vote in the General Assembly there are indications that UN members generally are beginning to feel that Communist China must in due time be admitted. The Bandung conference's proposition for applying the principle of universal membership has gained supporters outside the Afro-Asian group, and if the principle is adopted in the United Nations, it will be increasingly difficult to deny Communist China membership.

The Peking government could easily hasten that day by actions that will convince the rest of the world it desires and intends to be an honourable member of the United Nations.

Invitation
From An
Aunt

Stockholm, Sept. 21.
A Finnish woman, who considers herself the aunt of deposed Argentine President Juan Peron, today invited her "nephew" to live with her in her Aland Islands home—in the Baltic Sea, midway between Sweden and Finland.

Mrs Elsa Soederlund said: "Now that he is in difficulty, Juan Peron would be welcome at our home, if he wanted to take refuge with us."

Mr Soederlund was born a Peron. His brother Carl Bruno Peron emigrated to North America in 1880.

The Soederlund family believes that Carl Bruno Peron later married a Latin American woman and went to live in the Argentine and that Juan Peron is the son of this couple.—France-Presse.

HITLER'S
HENCHMEN
MAY BE
SET FREE

Moscow, Sept. 21.
The Soviet Government may be willing to release some—or all—of the six top Nazis still held in Berlin's Spandau prison, diplomatic sources said today.

These sources said the Kremlin is understood to be considering a favourable reply should the Big Three Western powers—the United States, Britain and France—press again for their release.

Top-ranking Nazis like former Luftwaffe chief Hermann Goering, Gestapo boss Heinrich Himmler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were sentenced to death by the Allied War Crimes Commission at Nuremberg in 1945.

Goering and Himmler swallowed cyanide pills; von Ribbentrop was hanged. But seven Nazi leaders were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment in grim Spandau. Baron Konstantin von Neurath, now 82, sick and half blind, was released last year.

THOSE REMAINING

The remaining six are: Rudolf Hess, 61, Hitler's former deputy Führer who parachuted into Britain during World War II with a mad peace offer, sentenced to life.

Albert Speer, Hitler's master munitions maker, 20 years' imprisonment.

Baldur von Schirach, 47, the Hitler Youth leader, 20 years.

Walther Funk, 64, Nazi Economics Minister, life imprisonment.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, 63, who took over as Führer when Hitler committed suicide, 10 years.

Admiral Erich Raeder, 79, Grand Admiral of the Nazi U-Boat fleet, life imprisonment.—United Press.

ORDERS STILL
IN FORCE

Cairo, Sept. 21.
Egyptian Premier Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, today conferred with members of the Revolutionary Council on the new incidents which have occurred on the Palestine border.

A special meeting of the Revolutionary Council was scheduled for this evening. The Premier told journalists today that "the orders given yesterday to Egyptian troops to remain at least 500 metres from the demarcation line are still in force."—France-Presse.

HURRICANE

DEATH TOLL REACHES 144

Mexico City, Sept. 21.
Hurricane Hilda's death toll reached 144 today, official Mexican sources reported.

Of the total, 105 persons were killed in and near Tampico; 17 in San Luis Potosi; 11 in Victoria; Chilpancingo; 10 in Loba Islands; 8 in Ciudad Victoria.

PERON SAFE ON WARSHIP
Suffers "Mental Strain And Spiritual Depression"

REBELS LIFT
BLOCKADE
Demonstration In
Sante Fe

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 21.
Ex-President Peron of Argentina is still aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires harbour, the Paraguayan Ambassador there, Senor Juan Chaves, said today in a telephone interview with the Rio newspaper O Globo.

The Ambassador said he personally escorted Peron aboard the gunboat Paraguay after the ex-President had telephoned him asking for asylum and transport to Asuncion.

Senor Chaves, according to the newspaper, added he obtained a safe conduct pass to the ship and was negotiating with the Argentine Foreign Ministry for its departure when the rebels took over the government.

He added that the gunboat was now awaiting clearance.

The Ambassador said the rebel authorities had treated him with the maximum consideration and had not indicated they intended to detain Peron or impede his departure.

Senor Chaves said in the interview Peron's health was good but he was showing signs of "mental strain and spiritual depression."

The blockade of Buenos Aires and all Argentine ports was lifted today. The blockade had been imposed by rebel forces last Sunday.

General Eduardo Lonardi, President of the Provisional Government, will arrive in Buenos Aires tomorrow at 11 a.m., local time. He will fly from Cordoba and be met by the members of the military Junta which took over power in Buenos Aires from President Peron.

The Commander of the Argentine Fleet, Rear-Admiral Isaac Rojas, today sent a congratulatory telegram to General Eduardo Lonardi, new President of the Provisional Government.

Rojas' telegram also expressed his best wishes for Lonardi's success in the difficult task ahead.

The Rear-Admiral hoped that "true justice and democracy will reign forever in our beloved country for the well-being and the glory of the fatherland."

POLITICAL
PRISONERS FREED

All political prisoners were freed today.

Senor Hugo Dipietro, Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour, ordered workers in a broadcast to accept the benefit of peace and continue to work.

As Senor Dipietro addressed workers today, reports reached Buenos Aires of a clash in Santa Fe city between anti-Peron demonstrators and a group of Peronista railwaymen.

Demonstrators cleared the city of busts of Peron and Evita, dragging the statues with ropes along the streets.

When they reached the railway station, they were greeted with a shower of bullets. One demonstrator was reportedly wounded. Calm was later restored.

The cry of "liberty" was heard everywhere in Buenos Aires. People played the Marcellino and the national anthem on their radiograms.

PUBLICLY
BURN PORTRAITS

At the Palace of Justice, judges, lawyers and officials pulled down portraits of Peron and the late Eva Peron and burned them publicly.

Apart from the debris of the National Alliance headquarters, Buenos Aires paid only a small

sum additional deaths were in other areas.

Pilots of the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion reported Ciudad Valles virtually destroyed by floods of the Totonac and Santa Maria rivers.

Nearly 10,000 Ciudad Valles residents were left homeless.

24 Killed In Buenos Aires
Tank Attack

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22.

A gendarmerie announcement tonight said 24 people were so far known to have been killed in the tank attack against the headquarters of the National Alliance. The debris is still being searched for other victims.

Most of the Alliance members surrendered before the attack began, the announcement said.

Rumours of sabotage prompted the Department of Public Works to issue an announcement reassuring the

population that it is "absolutely untrue" that the water supply is poisoned.

In Buenos Aires, it was clear that General Audelino, Director of Security in the capital, intends to have the town in order for tomorrow's take-over ceremony.

To prevent hard Peronists

groups from entering the city from outlying districts, drawbridges across the canal which leads to the docks were lifted. Elsewhere along the border of the federal district, strong cordons of

soldiers with armoured cars

and gas and electricity installations.

Motorised units patrolled

the main streets.

At the headquarters of the union of electricity and power workers, where the committee seemed ready to

resist, two tanks were stationed late tonight and the inmates were warned by loudspeakers: "There will be no 48-hour ultimatum this time, like we did with the

Nationalists."—Reuter.

STRAIGHT
TALKING BY
KRUSHCHEV
Accuses Japanese

Moscow, Sept. 21.
Soviet Communist Party chief Nikita Krushchev accused the Japanese today of "intentionally prolonging" the London talks on normalisation of relations.

He indicated that the problem of Japanese prisoners of war still held in the Soviet Union could be solved easily if diplomatic relations were established between the two countries.

Krushchev spoke at a meeting in the Kremlin this afternoon with the Japanese parliamentary delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union.

Although Krushchev did most of the talking, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin also was present and gave full support to what Krushchev said.

WHAT HE SAID

After hearing an appeal by the delegation for release of Japanese war prisoners, Krushchev declared:

"I want to cite the example of the German war criminals. The Soviet Government had healed discussions with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The Foreign Office is studying now that question, he said. Diplomatic circles believed that the British Cabinet might make a decision on this subject when it meets tomorrow. — France-Presse.

Bulganin
Distributes
Messages

Washington, Sept. 21.
The Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, has sent President Eisenhower a personal message, diplomatic officials disclosed today.

The message apparently dealt with the current five-power disarmament talks in New York. London reports said Marshal Bulganin sent a personal message to the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, expressing "disappointment" over the slow progress of those talks.

Informants here refused to disclose the subject of Marshal Bulganin's message to President Eisenhower. But they said Marshal Bulganin told the President he planned to send copies to Sir Anthony Eden, and the French Premier, Edgar Faure. United Press.

PERMITTED TO QUOTE

The details of the Kremlin talks were revealed this evening at a meeting by Morito Morishita, leading Socialist member of the Japanese parliament.

He gave permission to be quoted in full, saying, "I take full responsibility for my remarks."

The Japanese parliamentary delegation was notified at the Kremlin with Bulganin and Krushchev directly after their return from the POW camps.—United Press.

These proposals today are

no departure from the actual

programme.

"Nevertheless, in only five

days, our two countries suc-

ceeded in solving this problem,

by restoring diplomatic rela-

tions.

"In contrast, the Japanese in

London have been discussing

and negotiating for five whole

months, and I am under the

impression that the Japanese Government is intentionally pro-

longing the talks."

PERMITTED TO QUOTE

Mr. Mintoff won election

earlier this year on a "union

plank."

He promised to fight

for social services on an ab-

solutely equal basis with Bri-

tain, extension of British

central economic planning to

the island and political re-

presentation.

"We want to feel we are

British and on an equal footing

with the English," said Mr.

Mintoff. "Unless the Maltese

people feel equal the whole

plan of co-operation with the

British government would fall."

The conference continues to-

morrow.—United Press.

FUTURE OF MALTA DISCUSSIONS

Mr Mintoff Makes An
Exaggerated Claim

London, Sept. 21.

The Maltese Premier, Mr Dom Mintoff, claimed today that the British government had "implicitly accepted" many points of his novel project to unite the tiny Mediterranean island with the United Kingdom.

KING'S PRINCESS, EMPIRE

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 and 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 and 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

COMMENCING TO-DAY



ALSO: Latest Paramount News AT THE EMPIRE

HOOVER : LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY DAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 60393

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

THREE GREAT STARS
In A Story That's Daring And Delicious!

M-G-M re-introduces Cary Grant Katharine Hepburn James Stewart
The Philadelphia Story
Directed by George Cukor
Produced by Joseph L. Mankiewicz
Written by Donald Ogden Stewart
Screen Play by Donald Ogden Stewart

Directed by George Cukor
Produced by Joseph L. Mankiewicz
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER MASTERPIECE REPRINT

NEW YORK - GREAT WORLD

CAUSEWAY DAY TEL. 79721 KOWLOON TEL. 533500

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Starring: Gerald Mohr • Rita Moreno

COMMENCING TO-MORROW



RANDOLPH SCOTT
RAGE at DAWN
Technicolor
FORREST TUCKER, MALA POWERS, J. CARROL NAISH

CAPITOL RITZ

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

MAN'S GREATEST ADVENTURE!



"CONQUEST OF SPACE"
Technicolor
JOHN LORRING, RAYMOND BANISTER

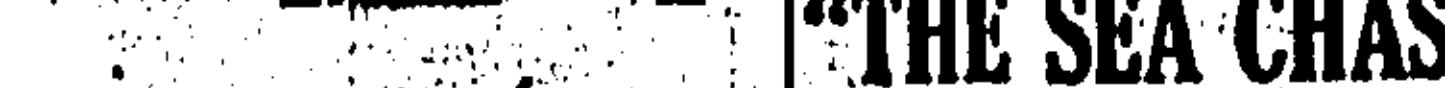
TO-MORROW
"THE SEA CHASE"



TO-DAY
AT 1.30 & 8.00 P.M.



TO-DAY
AT 1.30 & 8.00 P.M.



CANTONESE OPERA

US MAY SLASH IMPORT DUTIES

Compensation For Raising Tariff On Bicycles

Washington, Sept. 21.

The State Department announced today that the United States, moving towards its most important tariff-cutting negotiations since 1947, was considering duty reductions on about 900 import items which last year earned \$1,772,000,000 in the United States for foreign countries.

The negotiations, to begin next January, probably in Geneva, with 25 countries, will be carried under the authority of the new Trade Agreements Extension Act which authorised President Eisenhower to cut tariffs on selected items by five per cent in each of the next three years.

The announcement said that any reductions negotiated would be applied. — Reuter.

French Loco

Men Called To Strike

Paris, Sept. 21.

French railway locomotive engineers were today called out for a 24-hour "warning strike" starting tomorrow at 1700 hours (local time).

The strike call was issued by the Autonomous General Federation of Railway Engineers to which most French footplate men belong.

The Autonomous Union instructed its members actually driving trains at the deadline of 1700 hours to take their train to the nearest terminus or junction.

The Union's headquarters said in a statement the strike was being called following unsatisfactory wage offers. — France Presse.

St. Laurent Silent On H.K. Report

Ottawa, Sept. 21. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent declined to comment today on a report that Canadian Fisheries Minister James S. Sinclair discussed possible Canadian recognition of Red China with the authorities in Peking recently.

The report was carried in dispatches from Hong Kong, but did not quote any officials.

Mr St. Laurent told reporters who questioned him about the matter at the close of a morning Cabinet session that he "would not comment on matters I haven't carefully checked." — United Press.

Matsumoto Off Home Looks Hopeful That Russia Will Release More Prisoners

London, Sept. 21. Japanese delegation leader Shunichi Matsumoto completed preparations for his return to Tokyo today with expectations that Russia might release some more Japanese war prisoners shortly.

Soviet Embassy Charge d'Affaires Nikolai Belokhvostikov, acting Soviet delegation leader, visited Mr Matsumoto today to discuss how Russo-Japanese contacts should be maintained during Mr Matsumoto's absence in Tokyo, officials said.

They said the two diplomats considered the possibility of a joint communiqué setting out the motives for Mr Matsumoto's departure for consultations in Tokyo, but they postponed any action until after the Soviet Charge had consulted Moscow.

The prisoner issue was not formally discussed, but Mr Matsumoto appeared hopeful that some more Japanese detainees would be released by the Soviets while he is in Japan.

He is leaving here tomorrow (at 11.25 GMT) for Bonn, and is expected to reach Tokyo on September 30.

BEEN RECALLED

Mr Matsumoto informed the Soviet Ambassador to London, and leader of the Soviet delegation in the Russo-Japanese peace talks, Mr Jacob Malik, before the latter left London for the United Nations General Assembly in New York, that he had been recalled for consultations with his government, and that he would be available for further discussions when Mr Malik returns to London.

The talks have been suspended during the absence of the delegations' heads, but Mr Matsumoto made it clear to Mr Malik that his trip to Japan was in no way intended to delay the talks. On the contrary, it was designed to further them.

During his absence, the Japanese delegation will be led by Embassy Counsellor Michio Takahashi.

Although no details were disclosed about today's talks between the two diplomats, the plan was that the delegations should consult with each other whenever the necessity should arise. It was expected that they might discuss problems concerning the prisoners issue.

Russia has not yet given her views of the Japanese draft peace treaty, and it was considered unlikely that a reply would be given in Mr. Malik's absence. — United Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

• SHOWING TO-DAY •

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

GREEK POLICY FLAYED

Nutting's Bitter Attack On Subversion In Cyprus UNITED NATIONS DEBATE



MR. NUTTING.

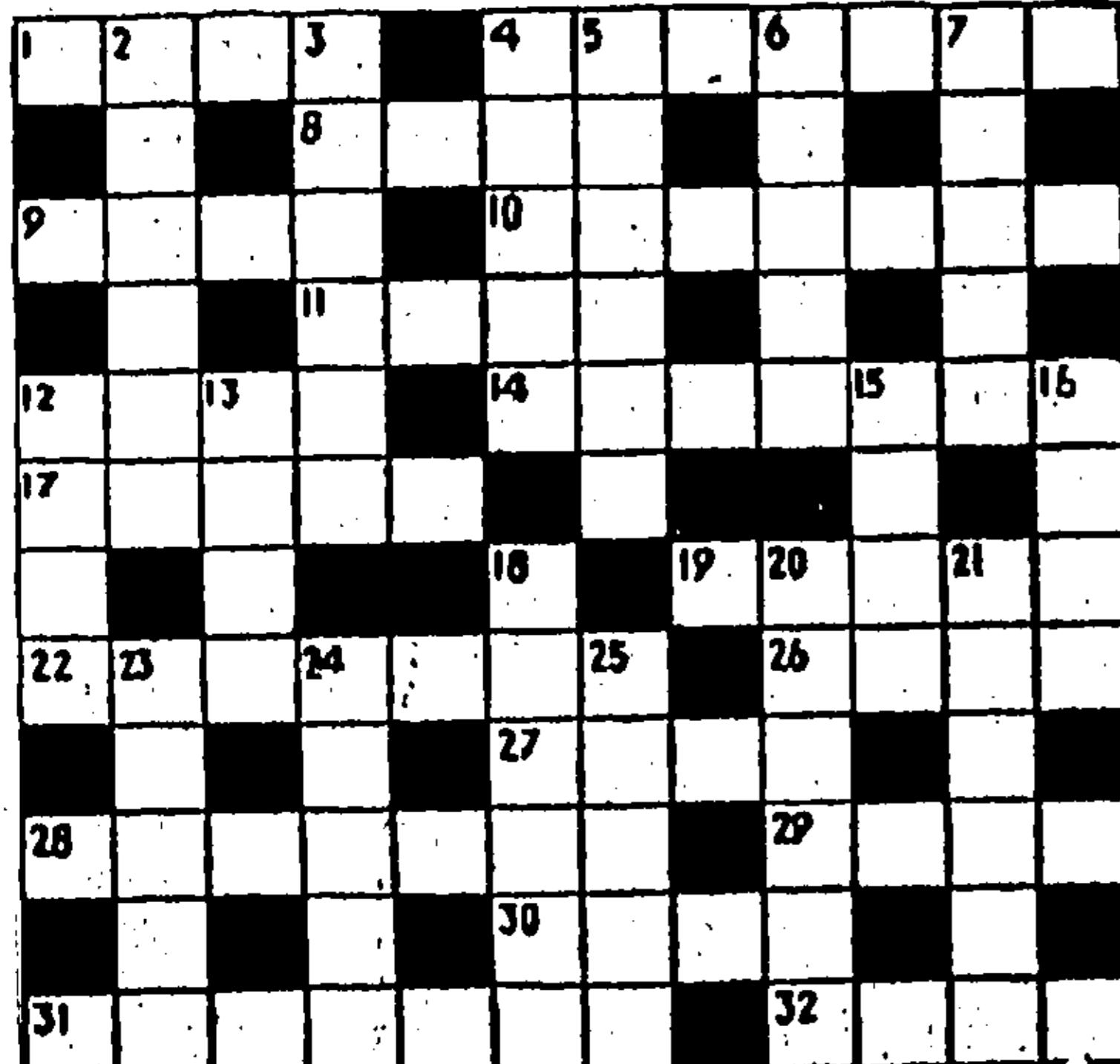
Police And Army Plan Co-operation

Nicosia, Sept. 21. The Cyprus Government announced today steps had been taken to ensure that military authorities and civil police co-operated closely in future. An official statement said investigations were made into the circumstances and arrangements made for dealing with last Saturday's rioting during which the British Institute in Nicosia was burned down. An Army spokesman has declared that Army officers had offered help several times but police refused it. He added that plans for the close co-operation of Army and police authorities would, in future be implemented "with the least possible risk of failure."—Reuter.

Two Londoners Searched With Mine Detectors

Nicosia, Sept. 21. A British Army spokesman said today British troops had used mine detectors yesterday to search two young Londoners but the search had been made "with every delicacy." The two Londoners—19-year-old Maureen King of Chingford and her 20-year-old fiance, David Westropp of Edmonton—complained they had been ordered out of a car at bayonet point and bodily searched by British commandos near Limassol despite their protest that they were British citizens. The Army spokesman said mine detectors had been used "to ensure that arms were not concealed in their clothing." The detectors did not touch their bodies, he added.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Lot fall (4).
4 Trash (7).
8 Legal right (4).
9 Dumb (4).
10 Clef (7).
11 Irritates (4).
12 Mountains (4).
14 Stirring (7).
17 Kind of crop (5).
19 Sound of distress (6).
22 Wearsome (7).
26 Besides (4).
27 Dance (4).
28 Go down (7).
29 Detail (4).
30 Birds (4).
31 Bonds (7).
32 Louche (4).

DOWN
2 Russian money (8).
3 Gratitude (6).
4 Allude to (5).
5 Concord (6).
6 Foundation (5).
7 Enchantress (8).
12 Encourage (4).
13 Jab (4).
15 Gravitas (4).
16 Depraved (4).
18 Homicide (6).
20 Enjoy (6).
21 Appeared (6).
23 Dodge (6).
24 Insertion (6).
25 Appears (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Carpal, 3 Dists., 8 Great, 9 Barber, 10 Savers, 11 Small, 12 Lack, 13 Rust, 16 Select, 18 Lensed, 20 Steam, 22 Lava, 23 Spur, 24 Camel, 26 Nodding, 27 Level, 28 Glass, 29 Defend. Down: 1 Cobblers, 4 Ridicule, 5 Egg, 6 Trances, 8 Desired, 9 Italic, 7 Check, 14 Simeon, 15 Strained, 16 Samples, 17 Learned, 19 Eaves, 21 Trial, 24 Sole.

United Nations, Sept. 21. Britain told the United Nations today that the Cyprus question should be solved by direct diplomatic contacts and negotiation and warned that UN intervention at Greece's request would endanger stability in the Mediterranean.

The British delegate, Mr Anthony Nutting, spoke before the 15-member steering committee to oppose inscription on the agenda of the 10th General Assembly Greece's demand for United Nations action to enforce the principle of self-determination for the people of Cyprus.

Britain, he said, "deeply regrets" Greece's decision to raise the Cyprus issue again. "We shall do everything we can to prevent the Greek Government's action from injuring our friendship with Greece," he said. "We have no wish to quarrel with an old friend."

Mr Nutting said the London tripartite conference on Cyprus had been suspended in disagreement but added: "We do not despair that our proposals may after a time for reflection prove acceptable in one form or another."

Mr Nutting insisted the solutions to difficult problems could best be worked out with patience and diplomacy even when they seemed insoluble. "As several recent cases have shown," he said, "it is where passions are highest and divisions most acute that direct diplomatic contact and negotiations are most needed and can achieve success. We shall persevere in our efforts. If we are able to do this away from the atmosphere of potential charge, I am convinced that in time, with goodwill all around, we shall succeed."

"WOULD NOT BRING PEACE"

Mr Nutting said Britain opposed another Cyprus debate at the United Nations for those reasons and "because we do not believe that a public discussion here would contribute to the cause of peace and understanding."

"We do not believe that it would contribute to the solution of a problem which confronts three allies—three allies on whom the peace of the eastern Mediterranean so largely depends—Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom."

"Indeed, we are convinced it will have the very opposite effect and only deepen existing divisions."

He said Britain alone was responsible for the conduct of affairs in Cyprus and "the wording of the (agenda) item implies that the Assembly should tell my government what to do. That, of course, we cannot accept."

Reviewing the background of the dispute, Mr Nutting stressed that the Greek Government sought its own sovereignty over Cyprus through the Cypriot Enosis movement. "No one will really believe that the ultimate aim of Greece

is anything but Enosis, he said. "That, I repeat, means union with Greece and therefore Greek sovereignty over the island."

AN IMPOSSIBLE

"If the United Nations were to give any support to these ambitions, it would set a precedent under which any member of the United Nations which wanted to take over part of a neighbour's territory might come before the United Nations and seek support for their claim, basing their case on ethnic, religious, historical or other arguments."

"You can all think of many examples of border regions in every part of the world to which this precedent might apply."

Mr Nutting said the action would also be a "blow at the sanctity of treaties" since it in effect asks the United Nations to set aside the treaty governing the status of Cyprus.

He then said that Greece had helped the Enosis movement and asked whether any UN member "still less the United Nations as a body, should encourage one country to promote subversion in another, however friendly and long-suffering."

Britain felt that by asking Turkey and Greece to discuss the question in London "we are making a generous effort to redress our differences," and concluded:

SITUATION 'MORE INFLAMMABLE'

"There can, I am afraid, be no doubt that, through no fault of my government, the situation is now more inflammable than it was a year ago. Greater passions are aroused. But what message does this unhappy situation bring us? What is the conclusion of statesmanship in this delicate and dangerous problem? Above all, surely, it is that time is required for reflection, time for calm to return and for diplomacy to play its part."

"It may be that a resumption of discussion among the Greek, Turkish and British Governments is not at this moment

possible. But speaking for my government we are ready to resume any time."

"If Cyprus is put on the agenda, passions will be inflamed. No one should doubt that the consequences of a bitter debate would be further to arouse anger between friends..."

"I must give this committee and the General Assembly a solemn warning that the inscription and discussion of this item might have incalculable consequences. I do not wish to sound alarmist. But it is my duty to put before the Assembly clearly my fears and my anxieties."

GREEK ENVOY'S

REPLY

The Greek Ambassador Mr George V. Melas rejected the British arguments and invoked the United States Declaration of Independence as applicable to the Cypriots.

"Liberty and rights are concepts we either feel or do not," he said. "These things belong to the sphere of moral values. I think the feeling of the Cypriots is one nobody could challenge as not being in the norm of the human rights that our Charter is supposed to guarantee."

"This is not the product of the fantastic imagination of men who sit around a table... May I suggest that this country that gives us hospitality, the United States of America, represents nothing but the application of the rights of self-determination. The Declaration of Independence, one of the greatest documents of mankind, said it was the right of man before God to be free and to run his own affairs..."

"Now, once again after 179 years, we face the same despot of tyranny—to borrow the words of those who fought for United States freedom."

He said he had not expected a formal statement by Britain and believed Mr Nutting had gone beyond committee rules.

He insisted, however, that Greece's action on Cyprus was "nothing more than the sponsorship of a petition legitimately put forward by Greeks on the island of Cyprus."—United Press.

Two pages stood at the door of the church, and at the altar,

were two valets of the House of Furstenberg in red trousers with gloves and blue coats.

Before the Mass, a telegram from the Pope was read, giving his Apostolic benediction to the wedding.

The telegram was read in Italian, the wedding service was conducted in German and the bride and bridegroom spoke English among themselves.

Who Is This Famous King?



Guess who this is... give up? John Gielgud. He is playing the part of King Lear in a new production by George Devine. The decor is by the Japanese-American sculptor Isamu Neguchi.—Central Press Photo.

Japanese Doctor's Warning On Atomic Radiation

'NO KNOWN PROTECTION OR CURE'

Bonn, Sept. 21.

Medicine today knows no protection or cure for damage to the human body caused by atomic radiation, Professor K. Miyoshi of Japan told a brilliant gathering of blood specialists at Freiburg today.

Prof. Miyoshi was reporting to the fifth European haematological congress as the doctor who treated the 23 Japanese fishermen affected by radioactive fallout from an American hydrogen bomb dropped on the Bikini Atoll in March, 1954.

The examination of the fallout found in the patients' bodies revealed 30 different kinds of radioactive substances, the professor told the fifth European haematological congress.

The substances damaged the fishermen's skins as well as their internal organs, including the liver, blood and spermatozoic organs.

The cure of the fishermen (of whom one died a year ago) took longer than that of the victims of the Hiroshima Atom bomb explosion in 1945, Professor Miyoshi stated.

Then, A Spontaneous Cure Sets In

Their anaemia was at first treated with blood transfusions but their effect was only temporary. But seven months after their exposure to the radioactive fallout, a spontaneous cure set in.

Prof. Miyoshi gave no details of the case of the fisherman who died. The other 22 left hospital after 12 months but were still under observation, he said.

Prof. Tomonaga, another Japanese scientist, spoke of the delayed action effects of the 1945 Nagasaki Atom bomb. The leukaemia (excess of white blood corpuscles in the blood) caused by it reached a new high point in 1951 and 1952, he said. Many young people were affected.

A Soviet scientist, Professor Bigdasharov, surprised the 1,000 delegates to the congress with the news that leukaemia was being successfully treated in the Soviet Union which castrated blood transfusions and serum injections.—China Mail Special.

A FAIRYTALE COMES TRUE AT VENICE

By The Light Of 3,000 Candles

Princess Ira Says: 'I Will'

Venice, Sept. 21.

Three hundred aristocrats from all over Europe, gathered in Venice today for the wedding of 15-year-old Princess Ira-Virginia de Furstenberg to Prince Alphonse Maximilien Victor Eugene de Hohenlohe-Langenburg, aged 31.

The Church of Saint Sebastian, where the wedding was held, was decked with gardenias, white roses and violets, with murals by Paul Veronese. Three thousand candles were lit.

Venice was in a festive mood for the occasion. Under the bright sun, on the banks of the pale Adriatic, crowds of Venetians gathered to watch the Princess pass by in her gondola. Princess Ira has lived in Venice virtually all her life. Now she will join her husband in Mexico.

It's all been like a marvellous children's party—they are wildly happy, Princess Ira's mother, Donna Clara Furstenberg, said tonight.

Not even their close friends knew where they were to spend the first night of their car journey to Paris. They will spend a few days in Paris and then go on to the United States.—France-Press & China Mail Special.

SIGNED WITH GOOSE QUILLS

Organs played Bach, Zippel and Schumann. Throughout the wedding service, the sound of the crowd waiting outside impatiently could be heard.

In an adjoining chapel and on a platter of gold, the witnesses signed with goose quills.

A horde of photographers, taking the church by storm, had almost halted the wedding ceremony at the Church of San Sebastian. Prince Tassilo Furstenberg, 52-year-old father of the bride, sprang up the altar steps exclaiming "I implore, please, I implore you! My daughter must get married. Please leave the altar."

In the stampede the bride's bouquet—a single white orchid which had been previously mislaid—was wrenching from her hands.

Like A MARVELLOUS CHILDREN'S PARTY

Prince Alfonso was rowed back to his hotel after the wedding luncheon at the Brandolini Palace to change and to prepare his open white sports car for the honeymoon dash across Europe.

His bride hurried back to her family in the mainland to be unfastened from her Parisian wedding dress and to put on her going away suit of beige linen with matching beige hat and shoes.

Prince Alfonso was rowed back to his hotel after the wedding luncheon at the Brandolini Palace to change and to prepare his open white sports car for the honeymoon dash across Europe.

He said discussion of the issue would take some time and asked adjournment of his session because of the lateness of the hour.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the report of the General Secretary, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on the recent Geneva Conference for Peace, conferences and of governmental reports on progress in developing the

AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION

The Steering Committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

A United States proposal for discussion or co-ordinating information about the effects of atomic radiation on human health and safety and an Indian one about the dissemination of information on the effects of radiation and of atomic tests will be joined together if the Assembly agrees under the general heading "effects of atomic radiation."

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the issue would take some time and asked adjournment of his session because of the lateness of the hour.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

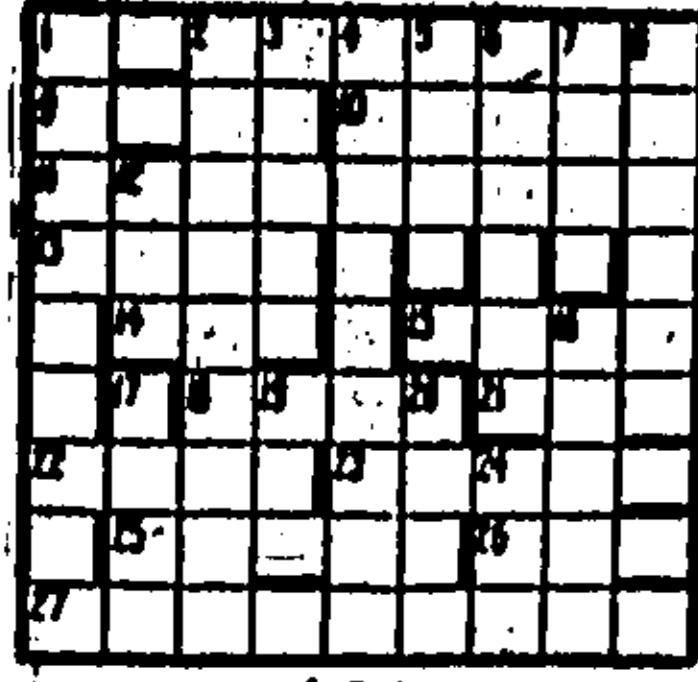
The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the inscription of the agenda of the United Nations on the effects of atomic radiation.

The committee also agreed to recommend the

CROSSWORD



• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

THE best joke about the new tinned wine is that it is beginning to be taken seriously. Will waiters lay the tins in cradles and carefully manipulate the tin-opener?

No diner will be able to complain that the wine is corked, and it will probably taste just as good if drunk straight from the tin. The tin are "especially treated, so that there is no danger in drinking the contents." Will bigger the regular barrels? Why not plastic grapes made in factories? Chateau Snibola, which appeals to the more discriminating drinker, is still served in bottles, with the label showing the chateau-factory, and under it, *Mise en Bouteilles au Laboratoire*, or simply *Mise au Laboratoire*.

On board the Bulbul

EKSTOG GUTTA-PERCHA, born in Turkey of a Bulgarian mother and an Eskimo father (his real name was Pwok), had married a Finnish dancing girl in Paris, having made a quick fortune by cornering ball-bearings during roller-skating craze. The happy pair were proud to meet an English gentleman of the old aristocracy, and welcomed Vitas's guardian to their yacht, the Bulbul. Foulough bowed, dusted his monocle with a handkerchief bearing the family crest hastily drawn in marking ink, and said: "Nice little craft you have here. What'll she do in a following wind?" "Sail," said his host.

1. Do gathors separate the sheep? (9)
2. Two hundred after Virginia in tea mixture! (9)
3. The blimp is over. (9)
4. Friendship is proved when you are in this. (4)
5. Do you like your toast? (6)
7. Part of a ceremony. (4)
8. Open password. (6)
12. Non-piercing ears. (8)
14. Oop quite odda. (8)
17. Enthusiasm. (4)
19. Liquid ending to the scale! (8)
20. Fairly due to some. (8)
24. H o m e n road. (9)

Yesterdays answers

1. The bosses who keep down the speed? (9)
2. You don't write this part of the poem. (8)
3. Unnaturally odd. (8)
4. They make acid cents! (8)
5. The man in the tin. (14)
6. You always get into a knot when you wear this! (3)
7. It's just one of a number. (4)
8. It's nearly. (4)
9. Her partner drove while she slept. (8)
10. No imitation. (4)
11. If this describes your head you're not the wiser. (10)
12. Sheldell is this kind of city. (6)
13. Jannies for a novel. (3)
14. Resolute. (9)

Down

1. Do gathors separate the sheep? (9)
2. Two hundred after Virginia in tea mixture! (9)
3. The blimp is over. (9)
4. Friendship is proved when you are in this. (4)
5. Do you like your toast? (6)
7. Part of a ceremony. (4)
8. Open password. (6)
12. Non-piercing ears. (8)
14. Oop quite odda. (8)
17. Enthusiasm. (4)
19. Liquid ending to the scale! (8)
20. Fairly due to some. (8)
24. H o m e n road. (9)

Yesterdays answers

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

BORN today, you have one of those "Maybe yes—Maybe no" minds and are always standing on the fence wondering if what you plan to do will be the right thing if you finally decide to do it. This attitude can defeat your best potentialities. Learn to concentrate on one objective, make up your mind about it, and then marshall all your forces toward achieving that goal. If you will do this the talents which the stars have given you will be developed to their fullest extent.

Among those born on this date are: Eleanor Hellowell Abbott, author; Augustus Longstreet, and James Bowden, educators; Michael Faraday, scientist; Joseph Seligman, banker; Paul Muni, actor; Dorothy Dalton, actress.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—There may be domestic problems that are difficult. Concentrate on a solution. Be tactful and wise.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—If you should fall into the error of giving unasked advice—make sure it is absolutely foolproof!

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—If there is a lot to do, take one thing at a time and you will find you can accomplish a great deal.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A new idea may need to develop before you announce it. Don't be too hasty in talking about it.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Even though annoyed by the actions and comments of another, remain silent and thus keep the peace.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 18)—Don't talk too much. You might give away an important secret, which you would better keep.

PISCES (Feb. 19-Mar. 20)—You may find minor upsets in your production schedule but press on with slight advantages and win out.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—New ideas may prove the key-stone to your arch of success. Discuss them and adopt any good suggestions.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Tighten up your purse strings and don't go overboard. You'll

want something to save for something later.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Get an early start on important work so that when evening comes you can relax with friends at a party.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Perhaps you can offer to help a friend who is in serious quandary over something.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—There's a lot to be done today so that you will need to make careful plans to finish the job on time.

CHESSE PROBLEM

By A. THORSSON

Black, 10 pieces.

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
▲	10 8 6 3	▲	5 4 2	▲	A K Q J 9 7	▲	None
▼	8 3 2	▼	9 7	▼	Q 6 5 3 2	▼	A R Q 10 6 4
◆	A K J	◆	9 8 5	◆	Q 10 4 2	◆	Q 10 7
◆	Q 8 3	◆	9 9 5	◆	Q A J 7	◆	Q 10 7
Both sides win.		Both sides win.		Both sides win.		Both sides win.	
NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
▲	10 8 6 3	▲	5 4 2	▲	A K Q J 9 7	▲	None
▼	8 3 2	▼	9 7	▼	Q 6 5 3 2	▼	A R Q 10 6 4
◆	A K J	◆	9 8 5	◆	Q 10 4 2	◆	Q 10 7
◆	Q 8 3	◆	9 9 5	◆	Q A J 7	◆	Q 10 7

White, 10 pieces.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt2. 1... K-B5; 2. B-K4; 1... K-K7; 2. KxP.

THE BIG FIGHT: ROUND BY ROUND

New York, Sept. 21.

The following is a blow-by-blow account of the world heavyweight title fight between Rocky Marciano (holder) and Archie Moore.

(The two judges were announced as Harold Barnes and Artie Aidala. Referee Harry Kessler called them to the centre of the ring for their instructions).

Marciano wore white trunks trimmed with black and Moore black trunks trimmed with gold.

FIRST ROUND

As they came out Marciano was short with a left jab and then drove a right-left to Moore's stomach as they went into a clinch. Moore brushed back Marciano's hair with a light left and Marciano's looping left landed on Moore's left ribs.

They were sparring cautiously but Moore got in a left to Marciano's right eye. Marciano countered with a hard right to the body. Moore took a left hook to the chin and danced away from Marciano.

Marciano was short with a right to the body but landed a looping left to Moore's chin. They clinched as Marciano was short with a right. Moore got in two light left jabs to the nose. Then another left to the jaw. Moore kept pumping his left to Marciano's face as the round ended.

SECOND ROUND

Marciano was short with a left, Moore flicked a light left to Marciano's forehead. Marciano drilled a left to the jaw and Moore floored Marciano with a right to the jaw. Marciano got up at the count of four.

It was the second time in Marciano's career as a pro that he was knocked down, but he came back fighting. He drove a left and then a right to the body and then took a hard right to the chin.

Moore missed with a looping left but drilled a hard right to the face. Marciano was starting to bleed from the nose. Marciano also had a bruise on his left eye.

Marciano pushed Moore into the ropes with a left to the jaw and a right to the body. Moore drilled a hard right to Marciano's chin but Rocky came back with a left to the body as the round ended.

THIRD ROUND

Marciano drilled a left to Moore's head and Moore countered with a right to the face. Marciano drove a flurry of lefts and rights, none of which hurt to Moore's body.

Moore drove a hard right upper cut to Marciano's chin. Rocky was short with a right and Moore flicked two lefts off Marciano's bruised left eye.

Marciano's right was short to Moore's shoulder but Moore got his left into Marciano's left eye again. Marciano appeared tired and blood started pouring from his nose again.

Marciano was wild with another right but landed a left to the body and then a right to the chin.

Moore drove Marciano into the ropes but Marciano countered with a hard right to the jaw which staggered Moore. Marciano drove Moore with a flurry of lefts and rights to the body and Marciano then landed a hard left uppercut to Moore's jaw as the round ended.

FOURTH ROUND

Moore missed a left as they went into a clinch. Marciano was short with a left but then drove Moore into the ropes with a right to the body and then a hard right to the head.

Moore pushed a left to the head and a right to the body and then came off the ropes again. But now Marciano was doing all the punching and Moore all the taking.

Marciano hit him with a looping right. Marciano drove Moore into the ropes again with a right to the jaw but missed with a left hook.

Marciano kept Moore against the ropes with a flurry of rights and lefts and it looked like Moore was almost out on his feet.

However, he drove Marciano back with a left to the head but again Marciano drove Moore into the ropes and Archie seemed helpless as Marciano kept pummeling lefts and rights to the head.

Marciano drove a hard right off Moore's chin and followed with a left uppercut as the bell sounded.

FIFTH ROUND

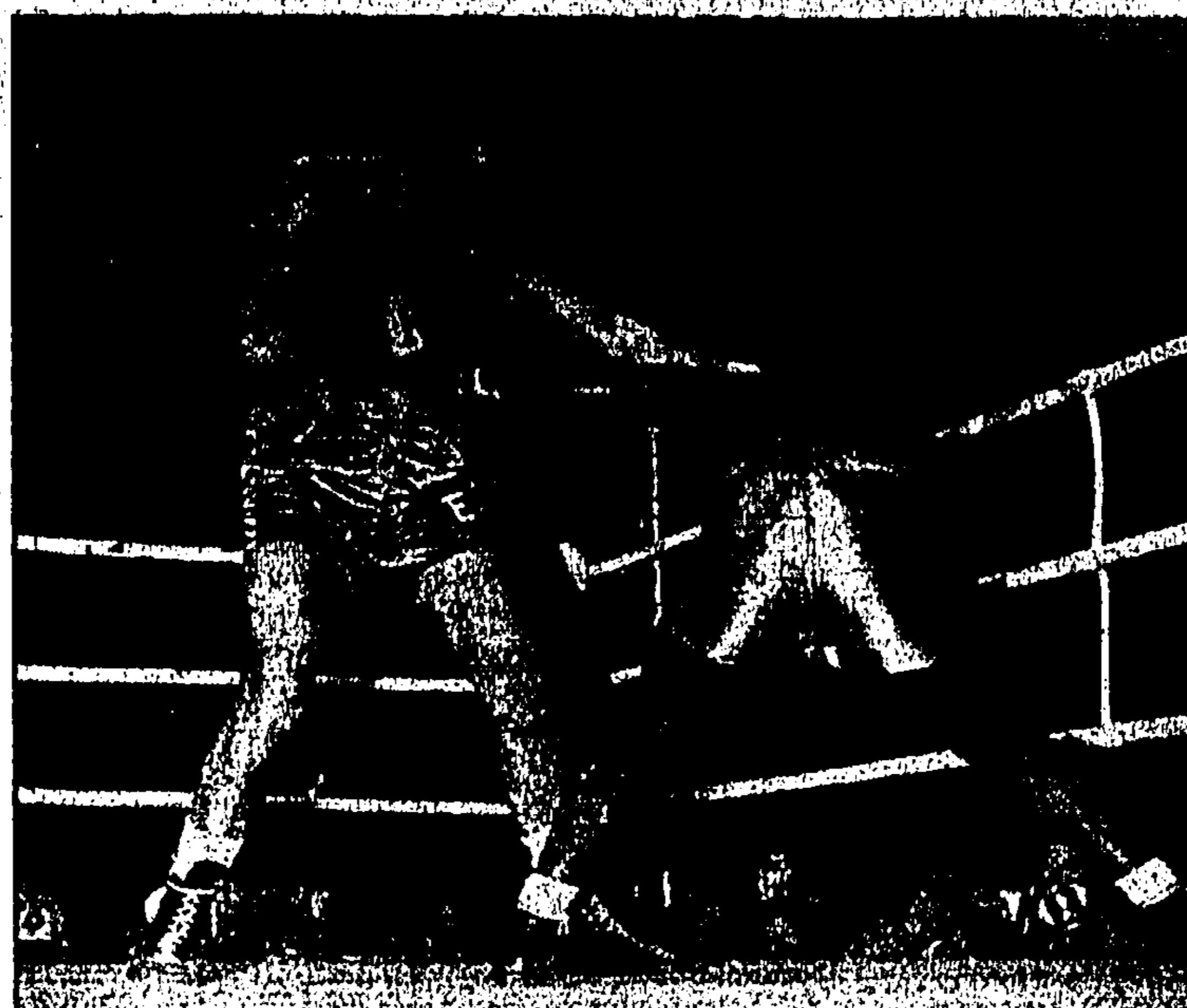
Moore was bleeding from his right eye as they came out for the fifth round.

Marciano drove a light right to Moore's body and Moore was short with a left jab. Marciano trying to manoeuvre Moore into a corner, landed a left to the body and a right right to the head.

Moore, however, stayed in the centre of the ring and landed a series of light left jabs to Marciano's head.

Marciano drove Moore into the ropes with a left but Moore bounced back with a series of body blows which did not seem to bother Rocky too much.

SIXTH ROUND VICTORY



Ewart Potgieter, 7 ft 2 ins tall, near 23 stone boxer from South Africa, throws his left at coloured opponent Simon Templar of Jamaica, during Potgieter's first fight in Britain, which he won when the Jamaican retired in the interval following the sixth round.

The fight was at London's White City Stadium on the same card as the Cockell-Valdes bout. Potgieter had seven fights in South Africa prior to coming to London.—Daily Express Photo.

Schoolboys Did Well In Minor Counties Cricket

By A Times Correspondent

It is a rare distinction for a boy to play in first-class cricket before, or immediately after, leaving school, as did M. C. Cowdrey (Tonbridge) for Kent in 1950 and R. W. Barber (Ruthin) last year for Lancashire. In the next lower grade, however, the Minor Counties competition, a few schoolboys appear every season, sometimes with notable success.

The biggest mark this summer was made by P. H. Parfitt, who has another year at Fakenham Grammar School and who headed both batting and bowling averages for Norfolk. He is a left-handed batsman and left-arm spin bowler; he scored 401 runs at an average of 57.28 and was awarded his County cap after making 131 against Kent II.

Marciano landed a hard right to the jaw which dropped Moore to his right knee for a count of three. Referee Kessler ruled it was a slip and not a knockdown.

Moore blocked Marciano's left hook but Rocky then drove two lefts to Moore's head and a right to the stomach. He hurt Moore with another right to the jaw but Rocky came back with a left to the mouth and drove Moore into the ropes with a right to the jaw.

Marciano landed a hard right to the jaw which dropped Moore to his right knee for a count of three. Referee Kessler ruled it was a slip and not a knockdown.

Moore blocked Marciano's left hook but Rocky then drove two lefts to Moore's head and a right to the stomach. He hurt Moore with another right to the jaw and again had Archie against the ropes, hitting him almost at will.

But Rocky was wild with his punches and Moore, not fighting back at all, just stood against the ropes with his gloves covering his head as the bell ended the round.

EIGHTH ROUND

Moore missed with a right and took a light left to the face. Rocky drove a right and a left to the body and drove Moore into the ropes again with a right to the head. Rocky was short with a left but then drilled another right to Moore's head. Moore countered with a left and right to Rocky's head.

Moore was wild with a right uppercut. And Rocky was short with a left. Moore drilled a left to the body but took a left to the body in return.

Marciano was wild with another right but then drilled a right to the jaw, driving Archie down near the ropes again. Once more, Marciano hit Moore almost as well as he backed Archie against the ropes with Archie just covering his head with his gloves and fighting back feebly.

Moore drilled a hard right to the head but Marciano countered with a hard left and right to the body—his right appearing to be below the belt line.

Again Rocky drove Archie into the ropes and once more Moore seemed helpless as Marciano landed rights and lefts. But Rocky always was missing with the kayak punch.

Rocky knocked Archie down with a right to the jaw as the bell ended the round. The count was six when the bell sounded.

Moore thought the fight was over and his handlers had to assist him to his corner again.

NINTH ROUND

Marciano was short with a left but drove a hard right to Moore's face and had Archie against the ropes, pummelling him with lefts and right as Archie was helpless.

Marciano drilled a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw.

Marciano drilled a hard right to the head, a left to the body and then a hard left to the jaw, but Moore stood up under it all although he needed the support of the ropes.

Marciano was bouncing hard rights off Moore's head as Archie could not counter at all.

Moore finally went down under a left hook and was counted out by Kessler at 1:10 of the round.—Daily Express.

HOLLAND BEATEN

Venice, Sept. 21. Rapid, the Vienna football club, beat R.S.V. Eindhoven of Holland by six goals to one in the first round of the European Championships today, after being held 26-26 at half-time.—China Mail Special.

Potty The Giant Passed His First Test With Flying Colours

Says DENNIS HART

Freak or future champ?

That was a question forty thousand British boxing fans wanted to see answered at London's White City stadium last week when they braved the rain to see South African giant Ewart Potgieter pit his 22 stone 12 lbs. against the 16 stone 12 lbs. of Jamaica's Simon Templar.

When, after six rounds of mauling, the "little" six-foot Jamaican was forced to retire, the general verdict was that despite his 7 ft. 2 ins, the South African would do well to keep even more than a Potgieter arm's length away from the Marcianos of this world.

At the moment I agree with them. So does Potgieter. But I have a hunch we are going to hear more about this genial 22-year-old.

Manager Norman Weiner was well satisfied with "Potty's" White City performance. That, of course, is part of a boxing manager's job. He doesn't get 26 per cent for labelling his man as a stiff.

COMMONSENSE

Yet there was much common sense in the words addressed to me after ascertaining that he had passed his first test with flying colours. Carrying nearly 23 stone, it's difficult to glide like a ballet dancer. Yet Ewart moved well. And what's more important, he kept moving. This proved he had stamina. That was my main doubt. Before, only one of his fights had reached the second round.

Looking across at the smiling Potgieter face, unmarked by one bead of sweat, I was forced to agree.

Weiner makes no rash promises. Ewart, he agrees, must learn to punch, learn to box in fact.

Because of his frightening physique Potgieter will find few willing to give him a stand up fight. He had a sample of what to expect from the spoiling of the experienced Templar. With the South African's chin virtually unreachably target the Jamaican plumped for close-in body work. Short of going outside the ropes that was just about the safest place to be.

CONSISTENT SCORER

Rain interfered a good deal with Surrey's games and that against Kent was the only one decided. D. S. Williams (Osterley), and B. B. Gidney (Kingston G. S.) were valuable all-rounders and M. A. Shirley (Dulwich), C. N. Laine (King's Canterbury), G. E. Godfrey (Tonbridge), and J. B. Waiters (Kingston G. S.) all made useful scores.

Middlesex, like Surrey, were hampered by the weather and five of their six matches were drawn; they had a five-wicket victory in a one-day fixture with Buckinghamshire colts.

S. E. Russell (Ashford County G. S.), a steady and consistent scorer, stood out as a batsman, and R. J. Langridge (Croydon) also showed good form. Russell is considered the most promising of the young amateurs in Middlesex.

Can "Potty" learn?

Weiner and trainer Johnny Holt are convinced he can. "He's intelligent, keen, and always listens to advice," Weiner tells me.

Potgieter will stay in Britain for at least four months, and may have three or four fights. Then we should know how far this moving Table Mountain may go.

The beginning, then, for one fighter. For another, September 13 at the White City may have marked the end. That fighter is Don Cockell.

Tubby, beaten in three major events this year by his start of three fives in the third round followed by three puts and a six at a later hole,

OUTWARD HALF

Broadshaw had an outward half of 33 in the third round despite a drizzle but faltered coming in and finally missed a put which would have allowed him to tie with Bousfield (200) after 54 holes.

Polar Allies (68) and Eric Brown (69), two of the men fighting for Ryder Cup berths, were the only men to beat 70 in the third round and Allies was able to tie with Broadshaw at 210. But Brown, who had a disastrous 12 at one hole yesterday, was too far behind to be able to catch up.

Best scores were: Harry Bradshaw (68), 70, 71, 67-277.

Henry Cotton of Temple, 68, 71, 72, 70-281.

Ken Bousfield of Coombe Hill, 68, 70, 71, 73-282.

Arthur Lees of Sunningdale, 66, 73, 75, 67-282.

John Jacobs of Sandy Lodge, 73, 70, 72, 69-284.

Harry Weetman of Croydon Hurst, 69, 73, 70, 73-284.

Peter Allies of Ferndown, 74, 68, 68, 73-284.

RYDER CUP TEAM

London, Sept. 21. Eric Brown of Buxton Castle, Arthur Lees of Sunningdale and John Fallon of Huddersfield.

Dartford, Sept. 21. Dal Rees, Bratton's Ryde Cup captain, ended the British team's tour as winner of the Harry Vardon Trophy by heading the order of merit table with a points average of 6.87 for eight tournaments.

Harry Bradshaw, the Dunlop winner, took second place, with an average of 8.0, for seven tournaments. Ken Bousfield was third with an average of 8.5 for eight tournaments.

Eric Brown of Buxton Castle, Arthur Lees of Sunningdale and John Fallon of Huddersfield.

Valdes, it must be said, looked good, very good.

The move he pulled to turn Cookell out of a corner and onto a crisp right was one of the smartest I've seen from a heavyweight, or any fighter. And what a beauty that right was.

TUBBY BOXERS

Just 27, Cockell should be in his prime. But tubby boxers age quickly, especially those that have met Rocky Marciano. Fighting his ever-expanding girth, Don needs a tremendous amount of training to keep fit. A gruelling outlook for a pleasant guy who doesn't really like training.

(COPYRIGHT)

DUNLOP MASTERS £2,000 PROFESSIONAL GOLF TITLE WON BY BRADSHAW

Birmingham, Sept. 21.

Harry Bradshaw, of Portmarnock (Ireland), already among the seven men nominated for Britain's Ryder Cup team this year, won the Dunlop Masters £2,000 sterling professional golf tournament at Little Aston, near here, with a 72-hole aggregate of 277.

He picked up a first prize of £650 and was largely indebted to a brilliant final round of 67.

Ken Bousfield, professional stroke and Match Play Champion and holder of the German title, who had led overnight and again after three rounds, faltered with 73 in his final round and was joined on the 282 mark by Arthur Lees (68), the man who has set the pace in the first round with 68.

Seven members of the team automatically chosen by their positions in the season's order of merit up to and including the Open Championship in July, were named earlier. They are Reg of South Hearts captain, Christine O'Connor of Buderan, Sid Scott of Carlisle, Harry Bradshaw of Portmarnock, Harry Weetman of Croydon Hurst, Ken Bousfield of Coombe Hill and John Jacobs of Sandy Lodge.

Tournaments since the open, notably the Match Play Championship last week and the Masters event, which ended today, determined the final three places.

Bousfield won the Match Play and Bradshaw the Masters, but they were already among the named men.

The only newcomers to Ryder Cup honours are O'Connor, an Irishman, Scott, Jacobs and Fallon.

Brown, 30 years old former Scottish Amateur Champion who won his singles in the Ryder Cup match of 1963, gained his place by his performance in being runner-up in the Match Play Championship last week.

Lees, who is 47, has played in three Ryder Cup matches since the war but was dropped for the 1963 match.

Fallon was always strongly fancied for not only was he runner-up in last year's Match Play Championship but was also second in this year's open.

SPORTS



"Funny thing Gerald, how horses always have a habit of letting you down."

London Express Service

LRC TOURNEY

Mrs Pusinelli Wins Colony Championship

Mrs Pusinelli won the deciding set, 6-4, to take the Colony Ladies' Singles Tennis Championship from Mrs Mary Chow at the Ladies' Recreation Club yesterday. The game was continued from the previous night, when it had been called off owing to bad light, with the score at 10-8, 3-0, 3-3, Mrs Chow having won the second set on Tuesday.

Mrs Chow was from her best yesterday and lost many points through faulty stroke play. Mrs Pusinelli attacked from the start to take the first game. Mrs Chow leveled the score at 4-4 but her determined opponent, using her speed to the best advantage, managed to return some of her hardest cross-court drives and won the next two games for set and match.

In the Colony Ladies' plate final, Miss Phyllis Kho beat Miss Y. Tsui 6-4, 6-4. This was a hard-fought game and both girls played well, exhibited good stroke play and an appreciation of tactics that augurs well for the future of ladies' tennis in Hongkong.

THE RESULTS

The following were the results of yesterday's games:

Colony Ladies' Singles Final: Mrs Pusinelli beat Mrs M. Chow 10-8, 6-4, 6-4.

Colony Ladies' Plate Final: Miss Phyllis Kho beat Miss Y. Tsui 6-4, 6-4.

Club Men's Singles Handicap: Van de Heek beat Thompson 6-2.

Club Men's Singles: Mr. H. Neenan beat A. Mackie 6-3, 6-2; D.G.L. Green beat J. Cotter 6-2, 6-2.

Club Mixed Doubles: R. Gandy and Mrs. Gandy beat Mr. and Mrs. Watson 6-2, 6-7; E. Zuliani and Mrs. Lubbock beat I.H. Kendall and Mrs. Gandy 6-4, 6-4; W.H. Williams and Mrs. Williams beat J. C. Williams and Mrs. Fowler beat M. Calver and Mrs. Kite 6-1, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES: Club Ladies' Doubles: Court 9: Mr. Frean and Mrs. Rischard v. Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Kite; Court 10: Mr. and Mrs. Prophet v. Mr. and Mrs. Rainger; Court 6: F. G. Stuckey and Dr. Parker v. Mr. Neenan and Mrs. Rawlings.

Club Men's Doubles: Court 2: E. Sauballe and A. Widmer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23 (A.M.)

Men's Doubles: Court 5: R. Gandy and Mrs. Getz v. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

Ladies Doubles: Court 3: Mrs. Madgett and Miss Zewald.

Inter-House Handicap: Court 1: G. L. Pritchard v. T. W. Yau (Jardines).

Mixed Doubles Handicap: Court 4: Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard v. Mr. and Mrs. Schlesov; Court 9: Mr. and Mrs. Scholes v. H. Williams and Mr. Kendall; Court 10: Mr. and Mrs. Dyk.

Men's Singles Handicap: Court 2: J. Crofton v. D.G.L. Green.

Ladies' Doubles Handicap: Court 3: Mrs. Godfrid and Mrs. Barnett v. Mrs. Branda and Mrs. Siroykin.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24 (A.M.)

Club Men's Doubles: Court 1: M. Neenan and Gould v. D.G.L. Green and Dr. Stuckey; Court 2: R. Gandy and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 3: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 4: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 5: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 6: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 7: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 8: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 9: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 10: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 11: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 12: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 13: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 14: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 15: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 16: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 17: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 18: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 19: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 20: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 21: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 22: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 23: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 24: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 25: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 26: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 27: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 28: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 29: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 30: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 31: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 32: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 33: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 34: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 35: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 36: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 37: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 38: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 39: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 40: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 41: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 42: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 43: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 44: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 45: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 46: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 47: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 48: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 49: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 50: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 51: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 52: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 53: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 54: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 55: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 56: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 57: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 58: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 59: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 60: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 61: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 62: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 63: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 64: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 65: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 66: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 67: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 68: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 69: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 70: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 71: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 72: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 73: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 74: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 75: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 76: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 77: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 78: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 79: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 80: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 81: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 82: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 83: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 84: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 85: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 86: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 87: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 88: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

Club Men's Handicap: Court 89: G. L. Pritchard and J. Crofton v. Dr. Gray and Dr. Lett.

</

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturday 30 cents.
Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.K. and British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always welcome,
should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 26411 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salisbury Road.
Telephone: 64145

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

JUXT ARRIVED—American Nylon/
Rayon and Cotton rugs. Attractive
decorator colours. Cheaper than
you'd think—from Durst, 39, Garden
Road.

DON'T invite mosquito—perspective
"Dinner Invitations." Post
leading dispensaries and stores.
Agents: John D. Hutchison & Co.
Ltd.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Collectors
packets of assorted stamps.
From 20 cents per packet upwards.
An entirely new series. South
China Mail Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hongkong and Salisbury
Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND YAUMATI
FERRY COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an
Interim Dividend of Two Dollars
and fifty cents per share on the
Company's Issued Capital has been
declared payable on the 24th October
1955, free of tax.

Notice is also given that the Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from Saturday, the 15th October
1955, to Friday, the 22nd October,
1955, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be issued
at the General Office of the Company,
No. 144-146 Des Voeux Road,
Central, 1st floor, Hong Kong, on
and after the 24th October, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
LAU CHAN KWOK,
Managing Director,

Hong Kong, 21st September, 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PYRRHUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen &
Bauer-Davy at Holt's Wharf from
10 a.m. on September 23 and 24,
1955, and consignees are requested
to have their representatives present
during the survey.

BUTTERFLY & SWIRL
Agents,

Hong Kong, September 21, 1955.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

SAILS: Friday, 23rd September, at 12.00 noon
for the UNITED KINGDOM via
Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port
Said and Malta.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE,
by Noon on Thursday, 22nd September.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading
on board by ship's slings only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between
9.30 a.m. and 11.00 a.m. on Friday,
23rd September, 1955.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"VIETNAM" sailing Oct. 8th
"CAMBODGE" sailing Nov. 5th
"LAOS" sailing Dec. 3rd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
"MEINAM" sailing Sept. 26th
"PEIHO" sailing Oct. 17th

Belgrade's "Teddy Boys" On Rampage In The Streets

By John Earle

Belgrade authorities are concerned at the growth of "street banditism" by gangs of youths who start brawls in public places, rob passers-by in the streets, and molest girls going home at night.

For years, the Yugoslav capital has had its spivs, who run a black market in tickets for the cinema, and who lurk round the main hotels, ready to steal a wireless aerial or windscreen wipers off a foreigner's unattended car.

This year, too, spivs have gone into the black market in the world.

In some big towns, "society" is waging a more sensible and persistent campaign against this evil. In London, for example, they show in the cinemas short films which depict and mock at these rowdies and hooligans.

We think that we ourselves could in this respect make much greater and better use of various possibilities, above all of our youth and other mass organisations, and also of the press, radio, school, literature, and films."

Law Too Lax

The newspaper added that the law in Yugoslavia is much too lax and should be tightened up. The maximum punishment for stirring up disorder in a public place, for example, is only 30 days' imprisonment, which is not an effective deterrent, it said.

Moreover, under Yugoslav law, a magistrate cannot send a culprit straight to prison, but has to leave him free while the sentence is confirmed by a higher court.

These review courts are so overburdened with work that it is often three or four months before they get round to reviewing a sentence.

By then, the young hooligan had probably changed his address, and joined another gang or "mafia" as they are sometimes called here, from the Sicilian word—*china* mail special.

Other youths make a practice of provoking fights over girls at dances, or boarding trams in a group and refusing to pay the fare. Except for well-oiled hair and perhaps an American style tie, such youths are not distinguishable by their appearance or dress, especially now, in summertime, when people wear little.

But, according to the official newspaper "Borba," they can be recognised by the most modern slang they use and the insolent and vulgar way in which they address women.

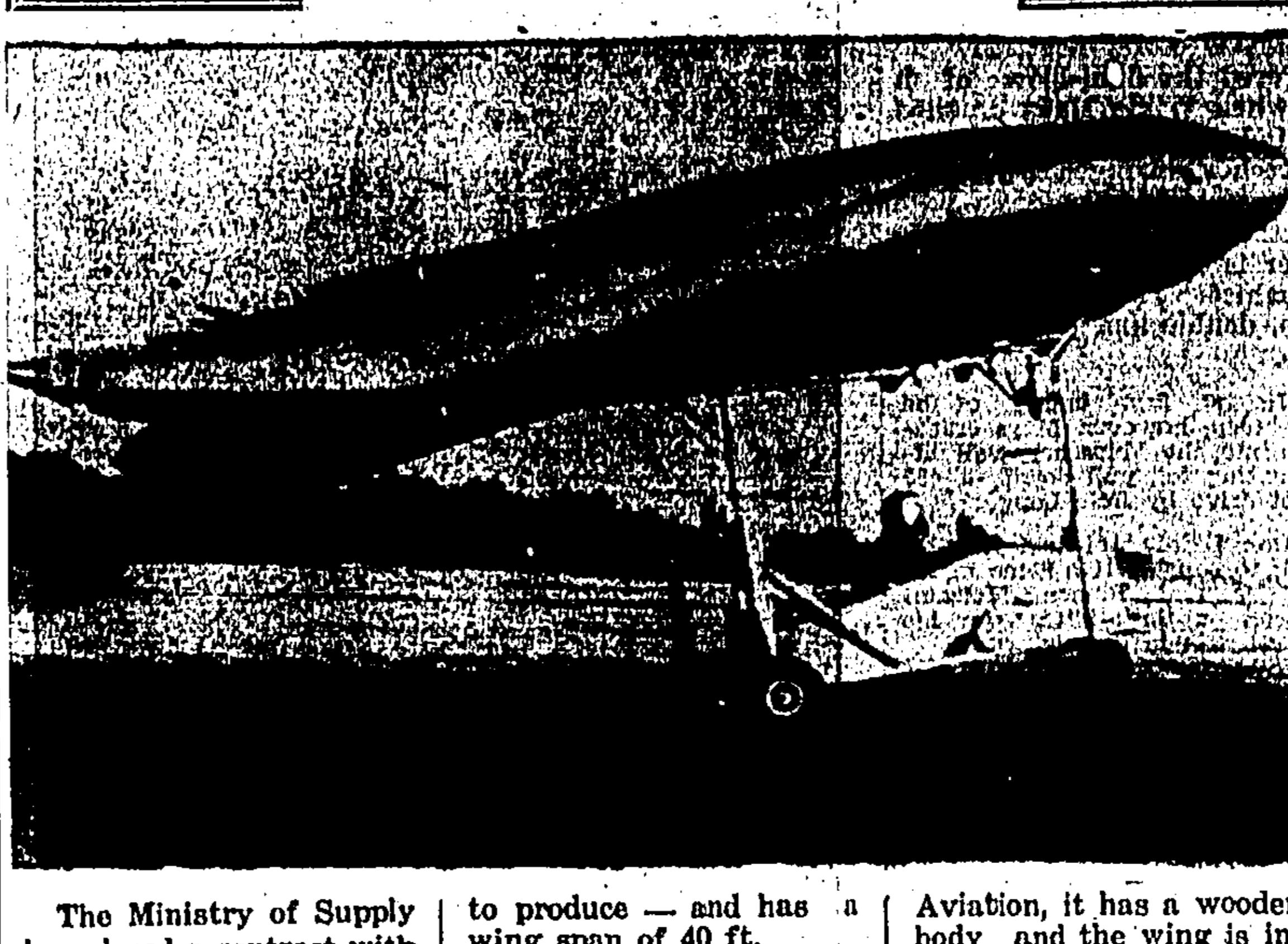
Often they come not from the poorest families, but are young men with education, such as students, technical apprentices, and secondary schoolboys.

Discussing ways of remedying this problem, "Borba" said that the Socialist Alliance, the Government's main political organisation, the trade unions and the Communist youth movement should join together to combat "street banditism" by example and propaganda.

"Borba" foreign observers have noted, did not list either parents or the churches among those who could exert a good influence. It did say, however, that too little had been done so far in Yugoslavia, and that Yugoslavs could learn from

WORLD'S ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM WILL BE CRIPPLED BY PERSIA

An Aircraft With Inflated Wing



By VINCENT BIUST

Tehran,

Persia hopes to cripple the world's illicit opium trafficking by passing a bill to ban the growing of the opium poppy in the country.

The Bill should become law this autumn and it would come into effect in the spring of next year.

International narcotics authorities warned Persia recently that the bulk of opium flooding the bazaars of the Orient is Persian. The stream of supplies moving east out of Persia began soon after the Government had signed the pact last October with a consortium of Western oil companies, to run her oil industry.

Nowadays, wherever oil impounded black market opium was Persian. According to an United States representative here, Persian opium also goes to China, where it is processed into codeine or heroin. Then it goes to swell the already large illicit drugs market in the United States.

In addition to curbing the international drug trade, the new Persian law aims at exterminating the opium smoking habit inside the country, where it has gained a hold on millions of people. Civil servants who are addicts will be given three months in which to undergo an opium cure in state clinics, under the new law. Otherwise, they face dismissal.

Peasants, who have cultivated opium for generations, will be helped by State agricultural experts to substitute such crops as grain, cotton or sugar for the poppy.

State Monopoly

Opium cultivation is at present permitted under a Persian State Monopoly. Theoretically, the entire opium yield each year should go to the Government for export. In fact, thousands upon thousands of acres of good arable land throughout Persia are devoted to opium poppy cultivation to satisfy the drug requirements of both Persian and foreign black marketeers.

Doctor Jahanishah Saleh, the Persian Health Minister, said recently that at least 1,600,000 Persians out of a total population of about 17,000,000 are opium smokers.

In a few areas—remote villages in the centre of opium poppy districts—whole families smoke it and give it to children to make them sleep, or tide them over ailments. In the Isfahan district alone, surrounded by large areas of opium production, the number of adult opium takers is widely assessed at 50 per cent of the total.

Profits on illicit opium production are enormous.

At Isfahan, Government agents pay fixed price of 800 rials (about £2) a kilogramme (2.2 lbs) of opium legally produced under the State monopoly laws. In the same town, however, one kilogramme of "black" opium sells for 1,000 rials (£5). By the time a kilogramme of smuggled opium has travelled 300 miles south to the port of Khorramshahr, near the oil town of Abadan, the price has leapt up to 8,000 rials (£40).

Experts say that the same kilogramme in the United States would have a market value approaching \$600 dollars (nearly £200).

Some Opposition

The bill to prohibit opium production in Persia has met with some opposition in the Persian Senate, where it was given its first reading. Objections were raised chiefly on practical grounds.

Senator A. Farrokh, a large landowner, for example, argued that "If the peasant is deprived of his opium he will seize a rifle and take to banditry on the highways."

He meant that opium poppies are easily grown and yield good profits for the peasant. If, the same amount of land, with the same availability of labour, is turned over to growing grain or cotton or sugar beet, the peasant's profits will be halved.

Persia's exchequer will automatically lose £300,000 dollars a year when the ban on opium cultivation is enforced.

This represents the revenue obtained by opium exports to such countries as the Soviet Union and France.

Enforcement of the anti-opium law will be difficult in Persia which is the size of West Germany, the 12 member countries and Australia combined—China Mail

Nationalist China Among Powers To Gain UN Vice Presidencies

New York Sept. 21. By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

Byelo-Russian S.R. acting as tellers.

Two ballot papers were nullified and there were two abstentions.

The President of the Assembly, Mr Jose Maza of Chile, announced the results as follows:

Ethiopia 53 votes; France 53;

United States 53;

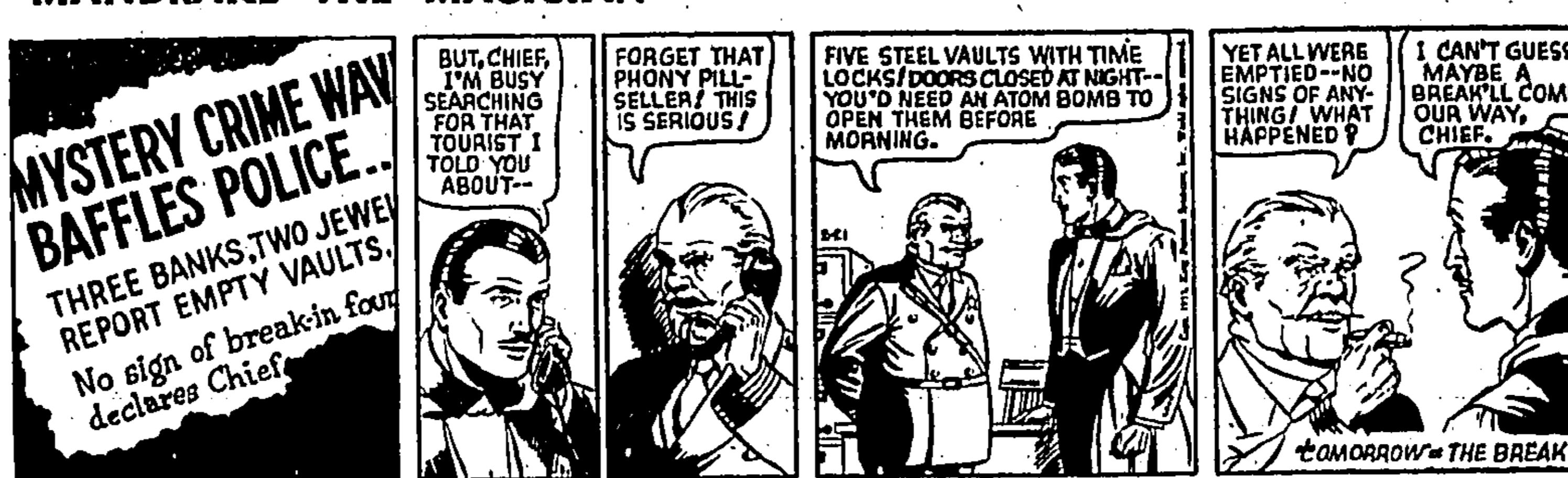
Britain 52; Soviet Union 50;

Luxembourg 49; China 41.

Burma and India each received two votes and Bolivia,

Cuba, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, one each. Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



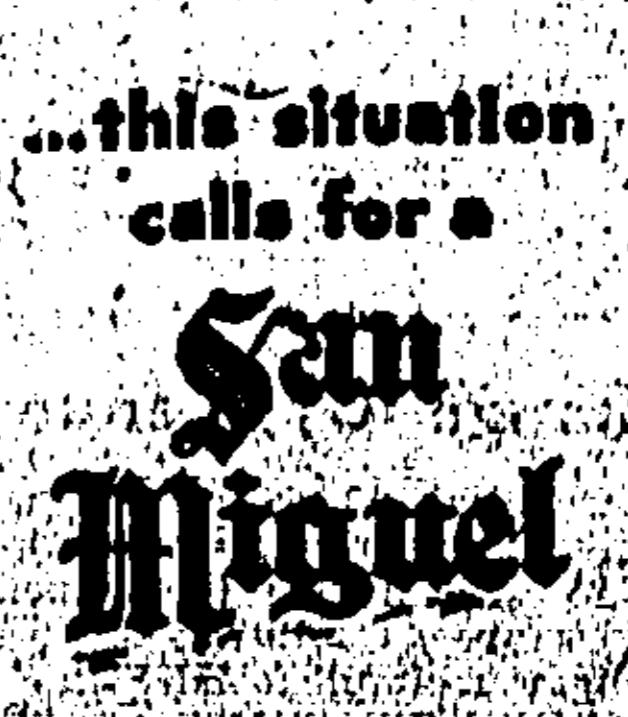
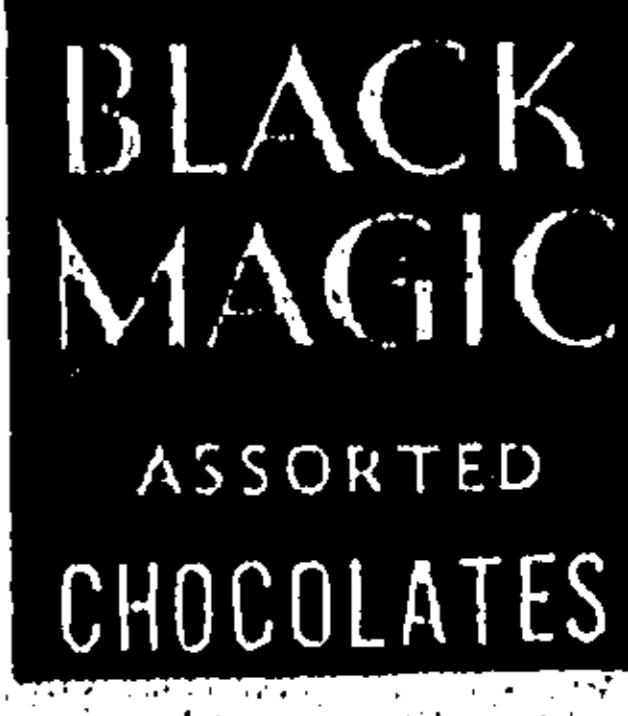
FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

EUROPE SEEKS MORE \$-AREA COAL

Imports Needed To Offset Local Shortages

FALL IN BRITISH OUTPUT

The coal shortage in Britain and Western Europe is likely to result in a sharp increase in imports from the United States, usually well-informed sources said in Luxembourg, seat of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Pool.

Italy: A non-producer, is likely to be the hardest hit of the Pool countries — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. West Germany is still exporting but her coal market is "under pressure."

Special reports reaching London gave this picture of the West European situation:

Luxembourg: The High Authority has reversed its policy of advocating a reduction of American coal imports by increased coal production within the Pool.

Considerable coal imports are necessary to bridge the gap in supplies of bituminous and gas coal in West Germany, the Pool's main producer, due to increased consumption in the iron and steel industry.

French Exports

The coal situation of France and Belgium is regarded as basically sound. The reason for their increased purchases of American coal is that in the last few years, the pithead stockpiles are now almost completely exhausted.

A source close to the coal and steel community said exports of French and Belgian coal to Britain, totalling about

152,000 tons last year to 231,000 tons in the first five months of this year, while Italy's imports went up from an average of 238,000 tons to 419,000 tons in the same period.

Total imports of American coal into the Pool countries have been steadily rising from a monthly average of 500,000 tons in 1953 to just under 800,000 tons a month in the first five months of this year.

Rome: Italian industrialists have been warned that next year, Britain will probably be able to supply even less coal than this year. By the end of this year, Britain is likely to have supplied less than 10 per cent of Italy's total imports, against about 20 per cent in 1953.

Industrialists also fear Germany, the main supplier, will also announce a further cut in the supplies offered. They have already complained that when supplies are tight, they are faced with a monopoly position in Germany.

Germany's Needs

In 1953, the Pool producers supplied about half the 10 million tons Italy needs each year, with the United States and Britain almost equally providing the rest. Last year sharp cuts in British supplies brought United States imports to nearly three million tons and this year they are likely to total over five million.

Bonn: There is no real coal shortage in West Germany, according to the Government bulletin, but it will have to increase coal imports to 12 million tons this year compared with 9,500,000 tons in 1954, mainly because coal production has not kept pace with increased industrial activity, particularly steel production.

Coal production for 1955 is estimated at about 131 million tons, compared with 128 million in 1954, a rise of 2.8 per cent. Steel production is estimated at nearly 21 million tons compared with 17,400,000 tons last year, an increase of about 12.4 per cent.

But Germany is still a coal exporting country. Last year she sent 28 million tons abroad and is anxious to keep exports up to this level to retain customers' goodwill. — China Mail Special.

The High Authority could ask for emergency powers to control distribution on available coal, but an authority spokesman said there was no need as West Germany's shortage and bottlenecks could be overcome by the imports planned and by co-operation between coal producers and consumers.

West German coal imports from the United States jumped from a monthly average of

New York Stock Market

New York, Sept. 21. Strength in motors and a few other selected industrials lifted the average for the group to a new all-time high on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Activity picked up as prices rose. Turnover totalled 2,460,000 shares, compared with 2,090,000 yesterday.

The day's big feature Chrysler Corp., ran 4% points to a new high of \$95 as the Chrysler President predicted a bright future for the company.

General Motors moved in line with Chrysler, adding almost 2 points. Youngstown Sheet & Tube responded to an optimistic report by its President, rising 3 points.

Industrials were up 2.31 on average while rails declined 0.27 and utilities edged up 0.14.

Of a total 1,194 issues traded, there were 505 higher, 398 lower.

Among rails, Union Pacific stood out with a 2-point gain.

Among the day's better gainers, Continental Oil, Standard Oil of Indiana and Texas Co. all rose a point or more.

Dow Chemical, International Paper, Electric Auto-Lite, Firestone, Goodrich rose 1/4 to more than 2 points.

A few high-priced issues receded slightly. U.S. Gypsum declined a point to \$310 and International Business Machines fell the same amount to \$407.

New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$4,200,000.

Americas Stock Exchange volume was \$30,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages were:

20 Industrials	450.08
20 rails	102.73
20 utilities	102.73
20 stocks	172.80
40 bonds	85.80
Comm. future price index	165.80

Closing Prices

Allied Inc. Acy.	\$ 24.12
Allied Chemicals	11.00
Allis Chalmers	25.00
American Alitite	61.00
American Cyanamide Co.	61.00
American Metal dry.	62.00
American Smelting	58.00
American Tel. & Tel.	100.00
American Zinc Co.	75.00
Armco Steel	45.00
Baldwin-Lima-Ham.	15.00
Bendix Aviation Corp.	51.00
Benguet Cons.	14.00
Bethlehem Steel	16.00
Bethpage (L.I.) Co.	20.00
Burroughs Add Machine	24.00
Canadian Pacific R.	24.00
Ches. (I.T.) Co.	50.00
Co. Traction	50.00
Conoco Corp.	50.00
Cross Match, Rock	50.00
Chrysler Corp.	50.00
Continental Petroleo Co.	50.00
Commercial Credit	50.00

RUBBER MARKETS

Singapore, Sept. 21. The market opened steady and ended later on lack of support and liquidation. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Oct. 1471-1475

No. 2 rubber per lb. Oct. 1421-1425

No. 3 rubber per lb. Oct. 1401-1405

No. 4 rubber unlimed 1471-1475

Blanket crepe 1111-1115

No. 1 pale crepe 140-150

NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 21.

Rubber futures today closed 40 to 110 points lower with sales of 240 contracts.

Lower London cables and

realizing by some of the recent buyers turned prices down-

wards, although extreme losses were parted covering at the close.

The spot market ruled dull

with factories and other

buyers marking time. Spot

No. 1 R.R. were offered at 48% cents a pound. Futures:

Dec. 1471-1475

Mar. 1421-1425

July 1401-1405

Sept. 140-150

AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.

The rubber market was very

Price closed today in guilders per kilogram Oct. 50.00 basis as follows:

No. 2 rubber 50.00

No. 3 rubber 45.00

No. 4 rubber 40.00

No. 5 rubber 35.00

No. 6 rubber 30.00

No. 7 rubber 25.00

No. 8 rubber 20.00

No. 9 rubber 15.00

No. 10 rubber 10.00

No. 11 rubber 5.00

No. 12 rubber 3.00

No. 13 rubber 2.00

No. 14 rubber 1.00

No. 15 rubber 0.50

No. 16 rubber 0.25

No. 17 rubber 0.10

No. 18 rubber 0.05

No. 19 rubber 0.02

No. 20 rubber 0.01

No. 21 rubber 0.00

No. 22 rubber 0.00

No. 23 rubber 0.00

No. 24 rubber 0.00

No. 25 rubber 0.00

No. 26 rubber 0.00

No. 27 rubber 0.00

No. 28 rubber 0.00

No. 29 rubber 0.00

No. 30 rubber 0.00

No. 31 rubber 0.00

No. 32 rubber 0.00

No. 33 rubber 0.00

No. 34 rubber 0.00

No. 35 rubber 0.00

No. 36 rubber 0.00

No. 37 rubber 0.00

No. 38 rubber 0.00

No. 39 rubber 0.00

No. 40 rubber 0.00

No. 41 rubber 0.00

No. 42 rubber 0.00

No. 43 rubber 0.00

No. 44 rubber 0.00

No. 45 rubber 0.00

No. 46 rubber 0.00

No. 47 rubber 0.00

No. 48 rubber 0.00

No. 49 rubber 0.00

No. 50 rubber 0.00

No. 51 rubber 0.00

No. 52 rubber 0.00

No. 53 rubber 0.00

No. 54 rubber 0.00

No. 55 rubber 0.00

No. 56 rubber 0.00

No. 57 rubber 0.00

No. 58 rubber 0.00

No. 59 rubber 0.00

No. 60 rubber 0.00

No. 61 rubber 0.00

No. 62 rubber 0.00

No. 63 rubber 0.00

No. 64 rubber 0.00

No. 65 rubber 0.00

No. 66 rubber 0.00

JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK

Ronald's
Request

SEEING Ronald in a rush-hour crowd, you might have placed him as a City clerk who had found a level of living that suited him perfectly, and was content to leave others to strive for the big prizes. The kind of man who is good husband, good father, good citizen, and who bears the burdens of the times with resigned good humour.

Such Ronald looks, and such in his time he has been. But he has also, this mild-looking slightly-built, middle-aged man with toothbrush moustache, served sentences in prison for factory-breaking and theft, and has pleaded guilty to charges of fraud.

STAMP MONEY

IT was on a charge of fraud that Ronald was last arrested. One of those pitiful frauds involving the stamping of insurance cards, by which men imperil their freedom for a trifling sum with only the slenderest chances of remaining undetected.

The charge to which Ronald pleaded guilty at the Clerkenwell court involved insurance stamps worth £4 4s. 2d. His employers had given him money to pay for the stamps of the staff that came under him; Ronald had spent the money, then pretended the cards they should have been stuck to had been lost in the post.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE

A NEAT but essentially simple bit of detective work brought his crime to light, and for the seventh time in his 44 years Ronald stood in the dock awaiting his punishment.

"Has he given any explanation of why he did this?" the magistrate, Mr Seymour Collins, asked the detective in charge of the case.

"Not really," the detective answered. "He's a married man, but separated from his wife, who has the two children with her. He does seem to have suffered a good deal of domestic trouble...."

"His last conviction was when?"

"He came out of prison in 1948 after serving a two-year sentence."

FOR THE FIRST TIME...
"So apart from this, he seems to have settled down well."

"Yes, sir, since leaving prison I think he's tried to go straight," the officer said. "When he's left jobs, I gather it has been due to domestic trouble."

The magistrate sighed and asked Ronald what he had to say.

"I've been in court seven times," Ronald said. "For the first time, I'm going to ask for leniency."

"Won't you tell me why you did this?"

"I was separated from my family and... I'd rather not go into that."

Ronald seemed to retreat within himself for a moment. Then he said: "If you are going to send me to prison, could you postpone sentence for just one day..."

MY BIRTHDAY...

"YOU see," Ronald explained, "I could go to my job and resign if you did that. And then when I came out of prison I could ask them to reinstate me. And there's another reason. My mother happens to be in England. She's 73, and it's my birthday in two days time. I did so want to spend it with her."

The magistrate adjourned the case until later in the day, to give further thought to it.

When Ronald was brought back, the magistrate said: "I'm going to put you on probation for two years, but you must pay £30 costs, and the £24 4s. 2d. compensation."

"Oh, sir, thank you, sir," Ronald said, and a little later he left the court and was lost in the evening rush-hour crowds. A middle-aged man, one among thousands, harassed, hurrying home from the strains and stresses of the day.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GREENHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

Item Two At Geneva Depends On Report From Peking

Washington, Sept. 22.

The United States was awaiting a British report from Peking on prospects for the release of 32 Americans still held by Communist China before tackling broader political issues at the "Big Two" talks at Geneva, informed sources said today. So that the talks at Geneva will not be stalled in the meantime, Mr Alexis Johnson, the United States representative at tomorrow's meeting will be prepared to arrange for future negotiation of economic and political differences between Communist China and the United States.

But active consideration of matters beyond the repatriation problem will not be undertaken by the United States side, it was learned.

Diplomatic quarters said the United States had requested in Peking make the check on progress towards fulfilling the agreement on item one of the Geneva agenda. This agreement was that civilians of both sides should be allowed to return to their homelands if they so desired.

LEAVE FOR CHINA

Since September 10, Peking has released nine United States citizens. Yesterday the State Department here announced that the last group of 39 Chinese students who sought repatriation had left for China.

Mr Johnson last week told the Communists at Geneva that the United States would not pass on to item two of the agenda, "practical matters at issue between the two nations," until agreement on item one had been fully implemented.

But informed sources explained today, the United States obviously had further matters it desired to discuss at the Geneva talks. With a view to proceeding as quickly as possible to matters of substance after item one had been satisfactorily disposed of, Mr Johnson tomorrow was expected to proceed with examination of procedural aspects of the continuing exchanges.—Reuter.

Canon Rose Attends Colloquium

London, Sept. 20.

Rev. Canon A.P. Rose, lecturer in philosophy at the University of Hongkong is one of 22 philosophers from 13 countries assembled at Brasenose College, Oxford, taking part in a ten-day colloquium on "Contemporary British Philosophy," organised by the British Council in conjunction with members of the sub-faculty of philosophy in Oxford University.

"Not really," the detective answered. "He's a married man, but separated from his wife, who has the two children with her. He does seem to have suffered a good deal of domestic trouble...."

"His last conviction was when?"

"He came out of prison in 1948 after serving a two-year sentence."

FOR THE FIRST TIME...
"So apart from this, he seems to have settled down well."

"Yes, sir, since leaving prison I think he's tried to go straight," the officer said. "When he's left jobs, I gather it has been due to domestic trouble."

The magistrate sighed and asked Ronald what he had to say.

"I've been in court seven times," Ronald said. "For the first time, I'm going to ask for leniency."

"Won't you tell me why you did this?"

"I was separated from my family and... I'd rather not go into that."

Ronald seemed to retreat within himself for a moment. Then he said: "If you are going to send me to prison, could you postpone sentence for just one day..."

MY BIRTHDAY...

"YOU see," Ronald explained, "I could go to my job and resign if you did that. And then when I came out of prison I could ask them to reinstate me. And there's another reason. My mother happens to be in England. She's 73, and it's my birthday in two days time. I did so want to spend it with her."

The magistrate adjourned the case until later in the day, to give further thought to it.

When Ronald was brought back, the magistrate said: "I'm going to put you on probation for two years, but you must pay £30 costs, and the £24 4s. 2d. compensation."

"Oh, sir, thank you, sir," Ronald said, and a little later he left the court and was lost in the evening rush-hour crowds. A middle-aged man, one among thousands, harassed, hurrying home from the strains and stresses of the day.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GREENHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



Case For Regret

Helsinki, Sept. 21.

Finnland's social democratic Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Alaire Simonen, today criticised the results reached by the Finnish negotiators in Moscow in a speech in Tampere, South Finland.

After paying tribute to the negotiators for the return of Porkkala, Mr Simonen declared: "It would neither be right nor truthful to deny that the Moscow negotiations leave another aftertaste."

"Everybody knows how much hope the prospect of negotiations created among the Finnish evacuees (from Karelia). One can easily understand that their disappointment is great."

When Karelia was ceded to Russia in 1940 about 400,000 Finns were made homeless. The ceded area represented 1/12th of Finland's total area and included the port of Viipuri, over which one-third of Finnish timber export was shipped.

From a national economic viewpoint, it was at least hoped that slight adjustments of certain badly split up agricultural areas would have been possible," Mr Simonen concluded. Reuter.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting abroad are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, generally are earlier than those in Hongkong, are indicated by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally on the same day as those shown below. Participants regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

Mr Dulles will be preceded tomorrow by Senor Cyro da Cunha Valle, Brazil's permanent representative.

Mr Dulles will set forth the United States position before next month's foreign ministers' meeting in Geneva.

Among specific problems

with which Mr Dulles is

expected to deal are disarmament,

unification of Germany, de-

velopment of atoms for peace

and review of the United

Nations charter.

He will also probably touch

on the situation in Southeast

Asia.—Reuter.

Important Dulles Speech Today

New York, Sept. 22.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, will make a major speech in the United Nations General Assembly today — the first of the Big Four foreign ministers to do so.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, of the Soviet Union, will follow him tomorrow. Britain's Harold Macmillan and France's M. Antoine Pinay will deliver their addresses next week. Neither of these statesmen has yet arrived in New York.

A-Explosions For Study Of Earthquakes

Sydney, Sept. 21.

The idea to explode atomic bombs in order to study earthquakes is a natural result of the Bikini atom test which gave invaluable information to seismologists, Professor K. E. Bullen said today.

He said the first Bikini explosion had been recorded as far as 5,000 miles from the atoll, showing the widespread effect an atomic explosion had on earth. Professor Bullen, who originated the idea of further atomic tests in order to set out and study earthquakes, said he received "very good but incomplete" response to the letters he sent to seven leading seismologists five weeks ago.

He said the first Bikini explosion was recorded as far as 5,000 miles from the atoll, showing the widespread effect an atomic explosion had on earth. Professor Bullen, who originated the idea of further atomic tests in order to set out and study earthquakes, said he received "very good but incomplete" response to the letters he sent to seven leading seismologists five weeks ago.

Professor Bullen explained he did not have government backing for his project, but added that the proposed Committee that would organise the tests would negotiate with the governments of the countries concerned.

The newspapers said that the conference, whose purpose was not known, grouped representatives of a number of West European countries, including Scandinavian countries, as well as representatives of Canada.

The DPA agency said that General Alfred Grueenthal, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Powers, Europe, Lord Ismay, Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and the United States Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Mr Robert Murphy, were also attending the conference.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United States, Russia and off Australia, hence it was safe to presume these were safe zones for the explosions and would provide widely dispersed information. In addition, he said, the Pacific was chosen because it is the world's most important area for seismologists.

Explaining the reason for his choice of the test sites, Professor Bullen pointed out that atomic bombs had been exploded in the United